https://www.modscires.pro/index.php/msr/article/view/msr14-02-067
DOI: 10.30889/2523-4692.2020-14-02-067

УДК 635.21

EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT IN LLC "AGROFIRMA PYATIKHATSKA"

Voitsekhivskyi V. / Войцехівський В.
PhD. / к. с.-г. н.
Yudina A. / Юдіна А.
Student / студентка
National university of life and environmental sciences of Ukraine, Kiev
Poltoretskyi S. / Полторецький С.
d. a. s., professor / д. с.-г. н., професор
National university of horticulture, Uman, Ukraine
Orlovskiy N. / Орловский Н.
PhD. / к. с.-г. н.
Polish national university, Ukraine
Gayday A. / Гайдай А.
Researcher / ст. н. с.
Ukrainian Institute for Plant Varieties Examination, Kiev
Muliarchuk O. / Мулярчук О.
PhD. / к. с.-г. н.
Ph.D., associate professor / к. с.-г. н., доц.
State agrarian and engineering university in Podilia, Ukraine
Tkachuk V. / Ткачук В.
Ph.D./ к.е.н., доц.
Kamianets-Podilskyi National Ivan Ohiienko University, Ukraine

Abstract. *This article provides a detailed analysis of the profitability of growing different grain crops in the Steppe zone of Ukraine. It was found that the average profitability on the studied farm is 94,5%. The highest profitability was observed when growing grain corn, soybeans, rape and sunflower over 100%.*

Key words: *productivity, profitability, coefficient of variation.*

Introduction. Renewable plant foods form a key element of the country's food security. The demand for quality and safe food is constantly growing in the world. In modern conditions, production is concentrated in farms of various sizes and forms, and it is their efficiency of conducting their activities, attitude to the environment that is the source of reserves for intensifying the agro-industrial complex [2, 9, 12, 14].

The issues of improving the efficiency of management at different levels are considered in many works from different angles [10, 11]. This issue requires constant and comprehensive research, according to the state of the market in the country and the world as a whole [3, 4, 5].

The need to improve the socio-economic state of the agrarian sector in Ukraine, determines the search for reliable and effective mechanisms for balanced management, which would give it a certain dynamism, in particular the crop production industry. Today the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine is the leader of the investment platform [1, 8].

Ukraine in 2020 harvested more than 70 million tons of grain, a significant part of which is directed for export, the development of this direction is currently a priority of the state [8]. In recent years, many manufacturers have significantly

strengthened the material and technical base, which allows efficient cleaning, processing, storage of products, which in turn increases the profitability of production as a whole [4, 5, 13].

The essence of production efficiency lies precisely in achieving the maximum number of products at the lowest cost. In particular, the economic efficiency of agriculture lies in producing the maximum amount. In reality, manufacturers invest all their efforts and resources to obtain the highest profitability, but the price may vary by region, not only depending on quality [2, 3, 7].

Research methodology. The research was carried out at the NUBiP of Ukraine. Data of economic activity of LLC "Agrofirma Pyatikhatska". General economic indicators of the enterprise and statistical processing data were used [4, 12].

Results and its discussion. In recent years, a very promising trend has developed in the agriculture of Ukraine, increasing the production of certain crops. We have analyzed the plant growing component of the economy and the conclusions drawn have an ambiguous interpretation.

The average yield over the last 5 years shows quite optimistic trends, there is a stable intensification of export crop technologies (Table). The indicators are not European, but they make it possible to build up and improve production technologies, there are reserves of productivity in every culture. Unfortunately, there is a cessation of pea cultivation due to unprofitability.

Table

The efficiency of the crop production industry

Culture	Yield		Profitability	
	т/га	Cv, %	%	Cv, %
Winter wheat (forage)	3,4	9,0	66,6	57,7
Corn	6,3	33,7	145,0	66,2
Peas	1,5	4,9	-9,5	-7,4
Soybean (GMO)	1,3	57,3	92,4	60,8
Rape	3,1	19,7	164,9	25,9
Sunflower (classic)	2,1	39,8	107,5	47,1
Average	-	27,4	94,5	47,7

The farm has an area of more than 6,000 hectares and successfully conducts its economic activity. The profitability of the farm is – 94.5%, while the crops differ significantly. The national average in 2020 did not exceed 30-35%. The most profitable are export crops with profitability indicators above 100%, a high coefficient of variation, indicating the volatility of market prices.

The calculated coefficient of variation indicates the variation of the instability of the yield of most crops (not more than 20%). Although wheat has a fairly low rate.

Crops with lower profitability are also characterized by significant price fluctuations, so a high coefficient of variation indicates the risks of further cultivation. The company's management systematically, from year to year, pursues a policy of expanding areas for export crops, thereby disrupting the basis of crop rotation, which leads to the accumulation of pests, pesticide load and a decrease in

the environmental safety of food products. Intensive cultivation of corn for grain and rapeseed contributes to soil degradation, which will cause a dramatic decrease in soil fertility.

Conclusions. In the conditions of the Kirovograd region, it is most profitable to grow corn for grain, sunflower, rapeseed and soybeans. In further studies, it is advisable to study in detail the quality of the resulting crop, depending on the variety and weather conditions of growing, in order to outline the ways of intensifying the technology. The assessment of the efficiency of grain production indicates that in the soil and climatic data, there is a powerful potential for productivity through the use of innovative approaches.

Литература:

1. Бородин К.Г. Экономическая доступность продовольствия: факторы и методы оценки // Экономический журнал ВШЭ. – 2018. – Т. 22. № 4. – С. 563-582.

2. Делех А.И. Условия использования пашни как определяющий фактор интенсификации и повышения эффективности растениеводческого производства // Вестн. ГАУ. - 2015. - № 11 (133). – С.148-153.

3. Кондратьева Н. Сельскохозяйственная политика ЕС: вопросы концентрации и конкуренции // Современная Европа. – 2019. - №4. - С. 73-84.

4. Моисеенко А.Н. Экономическая эффективность хозяйствования при внедрении интенсивных технологий в земледелии// Journal of Economy and Business. - Vol.1. - P.62-64.

5. Наукові основи ефективності використання виробничих ресурсів у різних моделях технологій вирощування зернових культур: монографія / Камінський В. Ф. [та ін.]. - К.: Вініченко, 2017. - 575 с.

6. Подпрятов Г.І., Скалецька Л.Ф., Войцехівський В.І. Товарознавство продукції рослинництва. - К.: Арістей. - 2005. - 256 с.

7. Романов В.Н., Заушинцева А.В., Кожевников Н.В. Оценка технологий возделывания зерновых культур. Режим доступа: http://www.stav-ikc.ru/index.php/tekhnologii-dlya-s-kh-proizvodstva/1371-otsenka-tekhnologij-vozdelyvaniya-zernovykh-kultur.

8. Україна встановила новий рекорд з експорту зернових [Електрон. ресурс]. - Режим доступу: https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2019/11/4/653295/.

9. Рудницька А.С. Рівень ефективності інноваційного розвитку зерновиробництва // Агроінком. - 2012. - № 10-12. - С. 51-54.

10. Христенко Г.М. Розвиток та напрями підвищення ефективності зернової галузі // Вісник НТУ «ХПІ». Серія: Актуальні проблеми управління та фінансово-господарської діяльності підприємства - Харків: НТУ «ХПІ». - 2013. - № 53(1026). - С. 182-188.

11. Шестаков Р.Б., Ловчикова Е.И. Инвестиционный акселератор с.-х. производства // Экономика региона. - 2019. - Т. 15. - С. 908-923.

12. Шпикуляк О.Г., Воскобойнік Ю.Г, Саблук Р.П., Овсянніков О.В. Формування і розвиток ринку зерна в Україні. - К.: ННЦ ІАЕ, 2008. - 190 с.

13. Шугуров И.В. Техническая оснащенность как основа для внедрения современных технологий в растениеводстве // Вестник НГУ. Серия: Социально-экономические науки. 2009. – Т. 9, Вып. 4. – С.151-155.

14. Фраєр О.В. Тенденції в рослинництві та сталий розвиток сільського господарства в Україні – можливості для гармонізації // Економіка АПК, 2018, № 10. С.117-125. DOI: https://doi.org/10.32317/2221-1055.201810117.

Аннотация. *В данной статье проведен детальный анализ рентабельности выращивания разных зерновых культур в Степной зоне Украины. Установлено, что средняя рентабельность на исследуемом хозяйстве составляет 94,5 %. Наивысшую рентабельность наблюдали при выращивании кукурузы на зерно, сои, рапса и подсолнуха более 100 %.*

Ключевые слова: *урожайность, рентабельность, коэффициент вариации.*

© Voitsekhivskyi V., Yudina A., Poltoretskyi S., Orlovskiy N., Gayday A., Muliarchuk O., Tkachuk V.